(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2649.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1797.

STRASBURG, *July* 29.

THE German posts are now eſtabliſhed on the ſame footing they were before the war. A courier arrives every morning with the letters from Germany, and returns the ſame day with the letters from France.

FRANCFORT, *Auguſt* 1.

The order for the march of part of Hoche's army into the interior of France is countermanded. General Hoche is expected at his head quarters at Friedburg; and it is expected his troops will recroſs the Rhine.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 9.

We this morning received the Paris papers of the 6th inſtant. From them it appears, that though there is no danger of any immediate commotion, the ſpirit of party ſtill runs ſo high as to furniſh ſufficient grounds for the belief, that no cordial arrangement can ever be expected to take place among the various leaders. Their mutual jealouſies and fears even operate to reſtrain them individually from any preſent appeal to force; but as ſoon as circumſtances ſhall give a preponderance to any party, ſufficient to inſpire confidence in their ſtrength and means, France will again become the theatre of civil deſolution. In ſpite of every appeal to the principles acknowledged in the conſtitution, the armies, as bodies, manifeſt a ſpirit which, at preſent, declares itſelf openly, for the Directory, conſidered even as ſtanding oppoſed to the Council of Five Hundred.—What effect may be expected to reſult from this, cannot at preſent be calculated.

The negotiation with the emperor is the ſubject of contradictory reports. In L'Eclair of the 6th, it is ſaid to be broken off on the queſtion reſpecting the principality of Liege; while Perlet's Journal aſſerts, that the hopes of peace are far from having vaniſhed, though the negotiation goes on ſlowly.

Pichegru is ſaid in L'Eclair to be gone to Rheims in order to exert his influence over the army.

By expreſs, we this morning received the Paris journals of the 6th inſtant. The copious extracts which we have made from them will ſerve to throw ſome light on the preſent ſtate of Paris. The march of the troops in the environs of the capital, which has produced ſo much diſcuſſion, and cauſed ſo much inquiry in the Council of Five Hundred, is a ſubject which appears to be ſtill involved in much myſtery. The report made upon it by Delerue, in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 4th inſtant, is certainly highly intereſting. It is an affair on which we do not wiſh to offer any raſhy opinion, and we therefore ſhall wait the arrival of further intelligence from Paris previouſly to giving any comment upon it.

According to ſome of the papers general Hoche has reſigned, and ſpeaks of having been declared and led into error by ſuperior authority.

We have reaſon to apprehend, that the preſence of Mr. Ellis at the conferences at Liſle has a moſt diſaſtrous object in view, diſaſtrous, not merely to Great-Britain, but to humanity: But the letter of lord Malmeſbury, at the breaking up of the laſt embaſſy, diſcloſed the horrid ſyſtem which our miniſters have been brought to by mercenary counſels to cheriſh with complacency. No man who feels for the rights of his ſpecies, ſurely no man who profeſſes to be a chriſtian, can look to the diſmal proſpect of national arrangements of perpetuating human ſlavery, and for making the object of a guarantee, without breathing a curſe of execration on the perpetrators.

Previouſly to the return of the emigrant prieſts to France, who are all ſupplied with money in this country to take them thither, they are obliged, it is now known, by their ſuperiors in London, to take an oath not to adminiſter the ceremonies of the church to any perſon whatever in poſſeſſion of any portion of confiſcated or church land. This ſyſtem being rigidly adhered to in France, blood has been ſhed in conſequence of it.

Auguſt 10.

The demand made by the French of a reſtitution of the conqueſts made by England from the Dutch, ſeems, as we before ſtated, to be the grand, though not the only obſtacle to a peace. We ſtill continue to think that the negotiation will be a tedious one, and probably will at length have an unſucceſsful termination.

Intrigue is now employing all its arts at the Hague, at Madrid, at Paris, and Liſle. On the effects that theſe manœuvres are likely to produce, it would be vain for us—it would be vain for the wiſeſt politician, to offer any ſpeculative opinion. Indeed the preſent ſituation of Europe baffles all ſpeculation.

The Republicain Francois, of the 6th inſtant, ſays, "The following are the words in which Roederer juſtifies himſelf to thoſe who have reproached him with being more moderate in their preſent circumſtances:—Before the meeting of the Council of Five Hundred, for having given ſome uneaſineſs on account of their intentions: I blame the majority of the Directory, for having given alſo ſome uneaſineſs on account of their meaſures. I invoke either the mediation or the authority of the Council of Elders to reconcile or to overawe them; to maintain the law which is menaced, and to protect humanity from another deluge of blood. My eyes and my hands are raiſed to our guardian deities, and I deteſt thoſe who invoke the God of battles.

"I adopt this; and I add, let us be calm and tranquil, as we have hitherto been—Don't let us give ourſelves up to that effervescence which has ſo often led us aſtray—Don't let us liſten to thoſe falſe friends who are perpetually crying to arms, to arms! and who have ſo very ſuddenly taken a lively intereſt in the maintainance of the conſtitution, which, however, they daily turn to ridicule, and endeavour to bring into contempt—Do not let us provoke defence by aggreſſion; nor give a pretext, which perhaps is wiſhed for, of ſilencing the laws by cannon. We have a conſtitution, and we have authorities charged with its protection—let them, and them only, act; and I maintain, that in that caſe we ſhould have no reaſon to be alarmed. This calm, firm attitude, will certainly be much more likely to produce tranquillity and public good, than if by any indiſcreet zeal, we ruſh to the field of battle; it will make the agitators feel their inſignificance and their worthleſſneſs. But, it is aſked, if the armies march againſt Paris? Well! what have you to fear from ſoldiers, who form a part of the great family of the nation, if you remain calm, as you have hitherto been? I aſſert that they will never attempt any thing againſt this city in a ſtate of tranquillity; but, on the contrary, their preſence will accuſe thoſe who ſhall bring them here contrary to the laws. It will accuſe them the more juſtly, becauſe no diſturbance will have preceded their arrival. It will accuſe them in the eyes of all France, and of all Europe; and reſt aſſured, that ſuch an accuſation will not be unavailing."

Theſe are the opinions of Roederer, the author of the Journal de Paris, and of the conductors of the Republicain Francais, relative to the preſent ſtruggle between the Directory and the Council of Five Hundred.

The following extract, on the ſame ſubject, is taken from a well conducted print, called the Clef du Cabinet:

"We have read, in various papers, the addreſſes ſuppoſed to have been ſent by ſome of the diviſions of the army of Italy to the Directory; and although we are certainly far from approving them, we cannot help attributing them to the profound indignation that the manœuvres, become now evident, practiſed by the friends of the old government, have excited in the breaſts of the generous defenders of their country. What honeſt man can deny, that for ſome months paſt all the monarchical inſtitutions have been demanded in the moſt inſolent manner, and all republican eſtabliſhments, degraded with the utmoſt anxiety? We are far from thinking that the Council of Five Hundred is compoſed of royaliſts, as ſome writers (perhaps more hot-headed than diſhoneſt) have aſſerted; but we are perſuaded that the indiſcretion and imprudence with which certain queſtions have been diſcuſſed in that aſſembly have done an incalculable injury; and, far from ſerving the cauſe of ariſtocracy they have ſerved only the cauſe of the Egorgeurs," (the cutthroats).

Such are the obſervations made by an enlightened journaliſt on the meaſures of ſome of the leaders in the Council of Five Hundred, whoſe conduct, certainly, if they are not, at leaſt ſome of them, royaliſts, is the moſt incomprehenſible that can be imagined.

The following extract is taken from the Ami des Lois:

"After the diviſion of general Surrurier had celebrated the anniverſary of the 14th of July, twenty thouſand men compoſing that diviſion wrote the following letter to the Directory without deliberating—for there is no occaſion to deliberate when all are agreed, and when we have only to ſpeak the ſame opinion:

"The horrors which have been daily committed for ſome months paſt in France, have filled us with the moſt lively and juſt indignation. We know that the authors of theſe aſſaſſinations are emigrants and refractory prieſts who have been permitted to return.

"It is high time to put an end to the commiſſion of ſuch crimes, and to convince theſe monſters that it is in vain they flatter themſelves of being enabled to impoſe on us new chains. Have they forgotten the ſacrifices that we have made, and that we ſhall continue to make, if neceſſary, for the attainment and enjoyment of a free government? Let them know that this ſacred oath, the republic or death, is engraven in indelible characters on the hearts of all the brave defenders of the country.

"Speak! citizen Directors, ſpeak! and ſoon ſhall all thoſe ſcoundrels who diſgrace the land of liberty ceaſe to exiſt! It will only be neceſſary in order to deſtroy thoſe rascals, to detach a few of our brethren in arms from the armies of the Rhine and Moſelle, and the Sambre and Meuſe: We are anxious of ſharing with them the honour of purging France of its moſt cruel enemies.

"Be perfectly eaſy and ſatisfied, citizen Directors, with reſpect to our poſition relative to the foreign enemy. If they ſhould dare to recommence hoſtilities, we ſhall combat them with the ſame courage as we have hitherto done.

"Reſt aſſured of our determination to maintain the conſtitution of the third year: we have renewed our oath of attachment to it: and we call to witneſs the names of our brethren in arms who have died in the field honour."

[Here follow the ſignatures of the whole diviſion.]

Auguſt 15.

A meſſage from the Directory has been ſent to the Council of Five Hundred, in which the different documents reſpecting the march of the troops in the neighbourhood of Paris are given. The Directory aſcribe the addreſſes of the armies to the alarms entertained on account of *financial meaſures of the Council the wants of the public ſervice, the audacity of the emigrants and prieſts.* This meſſage has been received very unfavourable by the Council, and is conſidered little leſs than a meaſure of defiance. A copy of the meaſure was ordered by the Council of Five Hundred to be ſent to the Elders, who referred it to a committee, conſiſting of Jourdan, of the mouth of the Rhone, Thibaudeau, Vaublanc, Paſtoret, Emery, Simeon, and Bois d'Anglais.

The different journaliſts, hoſtile to the Directory, attack the meſſage in the moſt violent terms, and at preſent every appearance of conciliation ſeems to have vaniſhed:

As on the one hand the French Directory have violated the conſtitution by their military manœuvres, ſo on the other hand, the legiſlative body, in aſſuming to themſelves the right of eſtabliſhing a military guard, and of appointing the officers who are to command it, ſeem to have intrenched on the prerogatives of the executive power. How far they may deem themſelves juſtified by the neceſſity of the caſe and on principle of ſelf-defence, is another queſtion. But it is a neceſſary conſequence, that where a conſtitution is formed upon abſtract principles, without any attention to the ſtate of ſociety, or any regard for experience, the boundaries of power will remain undefined, and perpetual conteſts and confuſion enſure!

Additional ſketch.

In addition to the preceding information, the late Engliſh paper ſtates, that an alliance of conſiderable importance was forming between the Northern Powers of Europe; that the Sublime Porte, ſince the revolution of Venice, had ſent away the French artillery and horſe, which he has for ſome time had in ſervice. That an inſurrection had taken place at Rome, and the pope been depoſed from his ſovereignty; that admiral Jervis had not quitted his ſtation; but that a mutiny had broken out in the Spaniſh fleet at Cadiz; that La Fayette, and his fellow ſufferers, had been certainly releaſed, and were returning to France by the way of Bohemia; and that the negotiations between Auſtria and France were at a ſtand, as the French wiſhed to diſpoſe of Mantua other ways than was agreed upon in the preliminaries.

BOSTON, *October* 6.

From a French paper.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM CADIZ.

Addreſſed to citoyen Lanuſſe, at Bourdeaux,

July 21, 1797.

"The enemy has not incommoded us, ſince our laſt of the 7th. Yeſterday in the morning—a veſſel 2 bilinders, and 3 obuſiers (5 veſſels in all) approached with an intention to batter the place, but the valour of our armed veſſels was ſuch as not to ſuffer their approach, and the enemy retired without doing any miſchief.

"You cannot think, my friend, how much we have laboured, here, this week and the laſt. The forces of the light ſquadron, ſuch as chalopes, cannoniers, and lanchons have been increaſed to four times their former number. The merchants have given 4 millions of reaux, for the urgent expences of the preſent moment, and gratuities to the marines. The crew of the chalope which chaſed a bombarder have received 50,000 dollars for their bravery—and that which chaſed a chalope of the enemy and took it, have received 6000 dollars. The contempt they hold the Engliſh in, have given ſo much valour to our marines that they labour like lions. Yeſterday it was wiſhed to change, or renew the ſeamen of the whole light ſquadron, but they all chooſe to remain three days longer, not finding themſelves fatigued.

"The city has alſo armed ſome tartans, for bombs; all is under the direction of admiral Mazarredo."

"The English squadron is very discontented, it is in a state of insurrection. The seamen are not willing to come in their chalopes to attack this place—because of the multitudes they have already lost—besides, there is not much prospect of pillage.

"Commerce is absolutely in stagnation; the greater part of the inhabitants have quit the city—Every thing is overturned."

October 7.

Mr. Pinckney, at our last dates, continued in Holland. He had received intelligence of his re-appointment; and the names of his fellow commissioners.

A gentleman from London mentions, that too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Gore, and the other commissioners on American spoliated property, for their indefatigable zeal and persevering attention to procure indemnification. And such has been the fairness in the decision of ninety-cases settled, that not one appeal has been made.

The regular London files by the last arrivals, are only to August 13. We are in possession of the Exeter Journal of the 21st which contains London heads to August 19.

HUGUES RECALLED.

Captain Brewster arrived at New-London the 30th ult. from Guadaloupe, 14 days, informs, "That Victor Hugues was recalled." This may be considered by some as a happy event; but they should recollect the fable of the fox and the glutted bees.

NEW-YORK, *October* 10.

YELLOW FEVER.

We are credibly informed that doctor DAVID HOSACK, of this city, is at present engaged in examining the evidence relative to the introduction of the yellow fever in this country; and that, contrary to what has been advanced by our health officer, he is in possession of unequivocal testimony of its importation from abroad—If true, it will prove of immense importance to the mercantile interests of this city and country. D. Gaz.

[We are also credibly informed that our health-officer holds indubitable evidence of the origination of the yellow fever in this country.]

A Mrs. Jenkins, of Lee, lately apprehended at Portsmouth for passing counterfeit ten dollar bills, of Salem Bank, has had a trial before the supreme court at Exeter, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of 300 dollars, and costs of court, which amounted to 100 more. She is to remain in prison until sentence is performed.

CONFIRMATION OF THE BRITISH DEFEAT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction, dated at St Cruz, (Teneriffe) July 26, 1797.

"DEAR SIR,

"On the morning of the 22d inst. we were alarmed by the fire of the guns from our forts, and immediately, as day-light appeared, we had sight of six English men of war and a parcel of boats, who had endeavoured to land a large body of troops, but returned on board, as day light had overtaken them before they could reach the shore. That same day the frigates anchored under the rocks to the east of our town, but out of the reach of the guns of our forts, and landed 1300 men, with an intention to take possession of the heights over the town, and of the castle of Pasoaro, but were prevented from effecting the project by our troops, under the command of captain John Creagh, of infantry, and a small body of French sailors, under the command of captain Pomter, of the brig Marine. On the 23d they embarked their men with only the loss of 3 killed, and the frigates got under way and stood off and on all that day in company with three other men of war. In the evening of the same day they were joined by another man of war, a cutter and a bombarding vessel. In the evening of the 24th they all anchored in the same place as the frigates had done before, and at night the bomb vessels stood in and kept a continual fire on the castle of Pasoaro, and on our troops that were posted on the hill, but no harm was done on either side, though the castle answered her fire very smartly. At about two o'clock in the morning they approached in a large number of boats, and were not perceived till they were near the shore, when a most tremendous fire began from the forts, and notwithstanding the loss of 16 of their boats that were sunk by our forts, they effected their landing in four different places. A warm action ensued on shore, and they thought to have gained the day, as our general ordered the fire to be suspended till day-light, and in the mean-time preparations were made to renew the attack.

"Immediately as day appeared, the English were smartly attacked by our troops and obliged to shelter themselves in the convent of St. Dominick, having broken open the doors—but seeing themselves surrounded on all sides by our troops, and a number of field pieces, they desired to parley, and insolently offered to leave the town, if the king's treasure and the cargo of the Manilla ship were delivered up to them; threatening to butcher man, woman and child, and set fire to the town if they refused. We were not frightened by their menaces, and told them they might do as they pleased, but should abide by the consequences. A few shot were then passed, and they offered again to capitulate, which the humanity of our governor could not refuse, as follows: To be allowed to go on board with their arms, and that none of the squadron now before the town should attack any of these islands during the war.

"No action has ever been so disgraceful to the English, and it will be a stain to their nation to the end of time. They confessed themselves that they came for nothing else but to pillage; and it is surprising that an English admiral with all the captains and chief officers of his squadron, should ever have disgraced their names by such an infamous expedition, worthy of none but the most abandoned pirates.

"The expedition consisted of upwards of 1500 men, under the command of rear-admiral Horatio Nelson, who had his right arm shot off before he reached the shore. Of these 672 returned on board in good health. Their loss, according to their own account, amounts to upwards of 800 men, among whom are 27 officers dead, besides a great number wounded—but I suspect it is more, as the cutter was sunk by one of our forts, as she was bringing field pieces with near 300 men, of whom not more than fifty were saved; and three other boats were also sunk out of ten that were coming in the morning to reinforce those that were ashore. A refreshment of bread, wine and fruit, was distributed to them all before they returned on board.

"The loss on our side is nothing—22 killed, including four French sailors, who fought like devils, and 38 wounded, including five French.

Theseus	74	vice-admiral Nelson, captain Miller
Culloden	74	—— Trowbridge
Zealous	74	—— Hood
Leander	50	—— Thompson
Emerald	36	—— Waller
Sea-Horse	32	—— Freemantle
Terpsichore	36	—— Bowen, dead
Fox cutter	4	lieut. Gibson, do.

with ten pieces of artillery, sunk by the fort, and upwards of 100 men on board perished.

A bomb vessel sunk by themselves having been burnt by fire from shore.

"It is impossible to know if any more captains are dead as they would not say a word about it. They say that the famous captain Bowen (who cut a Spanish East-Indiaman in April, out of our bay) had deceived them, as he made them believe they would find no resistance, and that with 600 men he would take the town:—they were likewise made to believe, that the Manilla ship, which they supposed came from Lima, had brought 13 millions of dollars:—they were sadly mistaken, as they confessed that they never in their lives experienced such a dreadful fire; and the Manilla ship did not bring a single dollar, her cargo consisting of copper, pepper and muslins, worth about 200,000l. sterling. I believe they won't return again in a hurry. They were treated by our governor with more politeness than they deserved—he offered that they should leave their wounded on shore, as they would be well taken care of, but the surly dogs would not agree to it. There were about 50 or 60 badly wounded, and so much so that many died before they got to the Mole, and some before they reached their vessels."

SAVANNA, *September* 19.

On Sunday last, arrived in this port, the schooner Nancy, of Philadelphia, John Burnett, master, who left the port of St. Jago de Cuba, in the island of Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, loaded with sugar and hides—On the sixth of September following, while he was pursuing his voyage, in lat. 24, 40, long. 18, 20, he was chased and brought to, by a British privateer brig, called the Campbell, commanded by captain Wilson, and belonging to New Providence, who boarded the schooner and took away the papers belonging to the vessel and cargo, and two of her hands, and put on board a prize master and four men, and ordered her for New-Providence. On the 12th, captain Burnett, finding a good opportunity, with the assistance of his mate, Mr. Samuel Clark, got possession of their arms, threw them overboard, and secured the prize master and his crew, and brought them safely to this place. Great praise is due to captain Burnett, and his mate, Mr. Clark, for their spirited behaviour, in securing those marauders; happily no lives were lost.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated September 12th, 1797.

There has been no court held this term, the people are much disappointed, they met regularly, and the court-house was neatly fitted up. The punctuality of judge Stephens, for two terms past, had taught them to expect, that the courts would be held regularly, but the expected judge forgot even to send on information that he would not attend, by which means the industrious planter was deprived of 4 or 5 days labour, besides expences and the whole county disappointed by a few.

BALTIMORE. *October 14.*

A letter from a respectable American at Bourdeaux, dated August 8, states the following information:

"That the minister of the interior had sent to the municipality of Bourdeaux, intelligence of the expected arrival of two new envoys from America. That, in the event of their arriving at that port, every possible honour was to be shewn them, and their journey to Paris rendered every way convenient and agreeable."

Annapolis, October 19.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For Baltimore county, Elijah Merryman, James Carroll, John T. Worthington and Elias Brown, Esquires.

Mr. Cornelius H. Gist, sheriff.

For Harford county, John Montgomery, Abraham Jarrett, Nicholas D. M'Comas and James Bond, Esquires.

Mr. Robert Amos, jun. sheriff.

For Somerset county, Lambert Hyland, Benjamin Jones, Benjamin Dashiell and William Polk, Esquires.

Mr. George Handy, sheriff.

We are extremely happy in being able to present to our readers the very excellent reply of Mr. Pickering to the Spanish minister's letter, which, although it bore the form of an address to the secretary of state, was intended as an appeal to the people of the United States. We flatter ourselves that the good sense of America will resent with dignity and firmness every attempt made by foreign ministers, come from what country they may, to create a difference between the government and its citizens.

Letter from Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, to the chevalier de Yrujo, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his catholic majesty to the United States of America.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, August 8th, 1797.

SIR,

I duly received your letter of the 11th of the last month, to which my other engagements have till this time prevented an answer.

My additional report to the president of the United States, on the 3d of July, in relation to Spanish affairs, has offended you, and is mentioned as the cause of your writing to me on the 11th. If, Sir, I were to make the just remarks and recriminations which your letter obviously suggests, I am afraid you would be still more offended. I am not sure indeed, that I can possibly frame an answer that will escape your displeasure; but I shall endeavour that it be expressed not in a style indecorous, unusual, and unbecoming a diplomatic correspondence, while it contains a fair exposition of facts and arguments, in opposition to errors and actual misrepresentations.

In respect to your suspicions of an expedition preparing on the lakes by the British, for an attack upon Upper Louisiana, I have said that you never mentioned a single fact or reason on which your suspicions were founded. In contradiction to this assertion, you say that "In our conference on the 27th of February, you gave me information that a corps of 350 men had been raised at Montreal, and marched towards the lakes, where, after the evacuation of the American posts, there was no ostensible object for them."—"That you knew that the British agents had treated with some of the Indian nations in that country, concerning the intended expedition; and that you added, that you had received those advices from a person who might be depended on, who had seen these new levies passing through Johnstown on their way to the westward." To this, Sir, I answer, that I have not the slightest recollection that you mentioned either of these circumstances;—that the secretary of war happened to come into my office while we were conversing, at which you expressed your satisfaction, and repeated your suspicions—and he says you then mentioned no fact or reason as the ground thereof; and that when I mentioned the subject to the president, certainly within ten or twelve days after this conference, I perfectly remember making to him this remark—That in your letter of march 2d, you said you had three days before declared to me the just reasons you had for suspecting that the English were preparing the expedition in question; whereas you had offered me no reason at all. Hence I am obliged to conclude that you might have held such a conversation with some other person, and by mistake have applied it to me.—The English raising 350 men—marching them through Johnstown—and tampering with the Indians to promote the expedition—were circumstances which appeared perfectly new to me when I received your letter of the 11th instant. I remember also that the conference ended by your saying *you would write to me on the subject*; which evidently implied that your written representation was to be the basis of any act of mine, or of the government. In that letter, Sir, if you possessed any grounds for your suspicions, you ought to have stated them. For, contrary to the opinion you have now expressed, I have no hesitation in saying that the government of the United States was not bound to take notice of the vague and unsupported suspicions of any minister; at least not to incur expence, by its military arrangements, to prevent an imaginary expedition, such as was the object of yours. When you made a formal statement of your suspicions, but without any fact to shew that they were founded; when the government of the United States possessed no other information, nor the knowledge of any circumstance indicative of the expedition; and when in itself it appeared destitute of even the shadow of probability; it was an act of complaisance to assure you that it "would be anxious to maintain the rights of their neutral situation, and on all occasions adopt and pursue those measures which should appear proper and expedient for that end." What these measures should be, and when to be taken, the government itself would judge.

It was an act of still greater complaisance, when on the 21st of April you renewed the declaration of your suspicions, *but still without assigning any reasons*, for the government to resolve on, and to communicate to you, what you are pleased to allow to be "a determinate disposition on this point."

In the next sentence (as in many others) you misrepresent my expressions and misunderstand my meaning. I do not say, that "from your not having given me detailed information respecting the expedition and from the answer which I received from the British minister on the 10th of June, I believed the expedition to be groundless." But after remarking that you never mentioned a single fact or reason to support your suspicions—I say, "From ALL THE EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES I ever believed the suspicion to be groundless."

if proofs had exiſted, you would have produced them; for although INTRIGUES and CONSPIRACIES for the purpoſe of a military expedition may long be concealed; yet the PREPARATIONS for an expedition (and ſuch you ſuggeſted were making) muſt be viſible to many; eſpecially "on the lakes," here every moment for ſuch a deſign would be unuſual, and therefore attract the more attention; and ſatisfactory proofs of ſuch preparations would have been attainable: but you produce none.

Another material circumſtance I muſt notice—That troops of the United States were ſtationed at Niagara, on the Miami, at Detroit and Michilimackinack; and conſequently in ſituations well calculated to protect our territory, as well as to diſcover and get information of any warlike preparations ſo conſiderable as ſuch an expedition would require; and the officers commanding on thoſe ſtations could not have failed to communicate ſuch diſcoveries or information to the department of war: yet no ſuch communications were made.

But it was alſo well known that they had not on the lakes a force adequate to the enterpriſe in queſtion. I conſidered alſo the great difficulties that would attend the tranſportation of troops, equipage, proviſions, cannon, and ſtores, by either of the routs ſuggeſted—if either could have been taken without violating the territory of the United States.

Theſe were circumſtances abundantly ſufficient to diſcredit *naked ſuſpicion*; and the declaration of Mr. Liſton, in the note of the 19th of June, was mentioned only as confirming the juſtneſs of the opinion which I had firſt formed in March, and which I continued to entertain of your ſuſpicions. I might add, that at that early period, Mr. Liſton aſſured me that he had no knowledge of ſuch an expedition; and his inquiries of the governor-general of Canada and the Britiſh ſecretary of ſtate, have enabled him poſitively to aſſert, in the above note, that no ſuch expedition was ever intended. And this fact repels your ſuggeſtions that I had been "remiſs" in not doing for two months, what, on my own principles, was proper to have been done. But you think I ought not to have communicated your ſuſpicions of this expedition to the Britiſh miniſter, although "his motions were to be watched." You think, on the contrary, that the preſident ſhould have given ſuitable orders to general Wilkinſon or to the commanding officer of the military force on thoſe frontiers; but have kept a perfect ſilence towards the Britiſh—have let them complete their preparations (if any had been making) and collect their army on the lakes—have let them move forward until they ſhould enter upon the territory of the United States; and ſeeing the preſident could not know before hand, whether they would proſecute their march by "Fox river and Ouiſconſion, or the Illonois," we may ſuppoſe your ideas of the "ſuitable orders" to the military to be—that at a great expence the troops of the United States ſhould be drawn into that country and divided into corps, to be poſted on thoſe rivers, to have fought the Britiſh army, and thus have defeated their enterpriſe. Sir, this is not the only inſtance in which, after having deſired the American government to do ſome act intereſting to your own, you have then preſumed to dictate how it ſhould be done.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

JAMES MATTISON,

HATTER,

In the houſe formerly occupied by ROBERT COUDEN, Eſq;

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his cuſtomers in particular, that he has juſt received and will be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt Canada beaver, raccoon and fox, and other materials of the beſt quality; he will be able to ſupply thoſe who may honour him with their commands, with hats of a ſuperior quality, on the ſhorteſt notice, and moſt reaſonable terms.

An active LAD, about 15 years of age, would be taken as an apprentice.

Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of January next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

WILLIAM W. LEWIS, Port-Tobacco, 1.
Thomas B. Clements, Charles county, 1.
George C. Smoot, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
William Shorvan, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
Jacob Clements, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
William M'Conchie, ſen. near Port-Tobacco, 1.
William Wilkinſon, Charles county.
Mr. Dejean, Pomonkey creek, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
John Brent, Port-Tobacco, 2.
Meſſrs. John Brent, & Co. 2.
James Renwick, 1.
Joſeph Green, ſheriff of Charles county, 1.
Joſiah Ford, Charles county, 1.
Samuel Hanſon, Charles county, 1.
Port-Tobacco, October 1, 1797.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next general aſſembly of the State of Maryland, praying an act to authoriſe the levy court of St. Mary's county to aſſeſs annually a ſum of money on ſaid county, to be paid me for ſupport of my daughter Elizabeth Goodrich, an idiot, aged ſeventeen years.

MARY GOODRICH.

October 3, 1797.

Anne Arundel county, October 14, 1797.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the higheſt bidder, at Mr. WHAYE'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Wedneſday the 29th of November next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter,

ABOUT thirty valuable country born SLAVES, late the property of JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of ten young men, eight boys, and ſeveral women, and children, and girls, many of whom are valuable and likely. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix.
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

To the EDITOR of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

OBSERVING a caution in your papers from John Maddox, of Charles county, informing thoſe who may be intereſted, not to take any aſſignment of any account or accounts whatever that I may have againſt him, as all and every of them have been long ago ſettled.

I wiſh to inform the ſaid Maddox, through the ſame channel, that few perſon or perſons would take an aſſignment of any account or accounts that a ſuit has been obliged to be brought for, and a writ having been ſerved on him (for the ſaid account or accounts) ſome time before his caution made its appearance, he might have ſaved himſelf the trouble and expence, and made his ſettlements, which he is ſo ready to ſhew, appear in a court before an impartial jury.

JAMES BROWN.

Piccowaxen, Charles county,
September 14, 1797.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Upper-Marlborough, which, if not taken away by the firſt day January next, will be returned to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters,

MR. CHARLES BURGESS.
Mr. Levin Belt.
Mr. Charles Boarman.
Mr. Richard B. Gardiner.
Rinaldo Johnſon, Eſquire.
Mr. Triſtim Jordon.
Captain Samuel Maynard.
Mr. William Marlow.
Mr. Nrugieres.
Mr. Robert Sewell.
Mr. Richard Smith.

RICHARD W. BRASHEARS, P. M.

October 1, 1797.

Queen-Anne's county, October 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to petition the honourable legiſlature of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency in my favour, occaſioned by many unfortunate and unforeſeen circumſtances.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM SELLMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, legally atteſted, to the ſubſcriber for payment.

THOMAS SELLMAN, Acting Executor.

October 16, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Hockley Mills, near Elk-Ridge Landing, on the 11th inſt. negro BEN, about thirty-five years of age, five feet ſix inches high, a thick well ſet fellow, has a ſpeck in the ball of one of his eyes; he carried off with him, a grey great coat, a dark blue jacket, white kerſey under jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, ſtrong ſhoes and an old hat. Ben formerly lived at Mr. David Steuart's quarter, on Weſt-river, and may poſſibly be gone into that neighbourhood. The above reward will be paid on ſecuring ſaid fellow in any gaol, if taken out of the county, and TEN DOLLARS REWARD, if taken in the county, with reaſonable charges if brought home, by

JOHN WRIGHT, Manager.

Hockley Mills, Anne-Arundel county, October 13, 1797.

☞ Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to complete his legal title in part of a tract of land called A RESURVEY OR RIGHT AND GOOD REASON, which Thomas Johnſon, Eſq; conveyed to John F. Amelung, who conveyed the ſame to the ſubſcriber before he became naturalized.

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living two miles from Conogocheague creek, and four and an half miles from Hagar's-town, on the 16th of May laſt, a negro man named Charles, about 6 feet high, 20 or 21 years old, ſtout and well built; had on and took with him a brown worſted coatee, lindſey round about, tow linen trouſers, &c. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro, that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid if brought home, by

GEORGE RESSLY.

October 9, 1797.

IN CHANCERY, October 5, 1797.

John Tilly,
againſt
William Wirt, Jacob Wirt, Elizabeth Johnſon, Hendley Boſwell, and Henry his wife, and Elizabeth Carnes, heirs of Uriah Jaſper Wirt.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for veſting in the complainant a legal title in lot No. 190, in the town of Hamburg, now included in the city of Waſhington, which lot is ſtated to have been ſold to the complainant by Uriah Jaſper Wirt, who was entitled to and ſeiſed of the ſame under the laſt will of his father Jacob Wirt; it is further ſtated, that the ſaid Uriah Jaſper Wirt hath ſince died, leaving the defendants his heirs, and that William Wirt, Jacob Wirt, and Elizabeth Carnes, have left the ſtate, and reſide in far diſtant parts; it is on motion of the complainant ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, and the news-paper of George-town, at leaſt three times ſucceſſively, before the end of November next, to the intent that the ſaid defendants may have notice of his application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

A Watch Loſt,

BETWEEN the ſubſcriber's dwelling houſe and Herring creek landing, on Friday laſt, a London made ſilver WATCH, the maker's name THOMAS WAGSTAFFE, London, No. 9818, the owner's name, ISAAC SIMMONS, neatly engraved on the back of the inſide caſe, a ſmall dent in each caſe may be ſeen near the cryſtal. Whoever finds the above Watch, and delivers it to Mr. WILLIAM HAYES, in Baltimore, or Mr. ROBERT DUVALL, in Annapolis, or the ſubſcriber near Herring Bay, ſhall receive a reward of FOUR DOLLARS.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of Geo.

N. B. All watch-makers are requeſted to ſtop it if brought to them.

October 10, 1797.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of captain ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally atteſted, to the ſubſcriber for payment.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

October 11, 1797.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of HENRY PLUMMER late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in legally atteſted, in order that the debts may be aſcertained, as proviſion may be made for the diſcharge of them; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to

RACHEL PLUMMER, Adminiſtratrix.

RANAWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleſhy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when ſpoken to, and ſhews large teeth, generally uſes his left hand, and wore away a full ſuit of ſmart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September laſt.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and ſawyer, about the ſame age and height with Scogin, but ſlim and of a lighter complexion; his cloathing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of laſt September. Whoever brings the ſaid negroes to the ſubſcriber, at Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in gaol, ſo that he may get them, ſhall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TEN DOLLARS, if further from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable travelling expences.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they ſhall be forgiven.

Weſt river, October 3, 1797.

MR. S. LOVE

INFORMS the gentlemen of the turf in Maryland, that Mr. TAYLOE'S celebrated horſe GREY DIOMED will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at his ſeat called Saliſbury, in Loudon county, near Alexandria, in Virginia.

October 1, 1797.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Mrs. MARY HOWARD, deceaſed, are requeſted to produce them to the ſubſcriber, who hath obtained letters of adminiſtration on the ſaid eſtate.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, October 2, 1797.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency.

October 4, 1797. CORNELIUS MILLS.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

TWO hundred acres of as rich LAND as any in this ſtate, lying on Herring Bay: This valuable property has all the advantage that can poſſibly ariſe from a purchaſe; it affords an inexhauſtible fund of valuable timber for ſhip building, and its great convenience from a water carriage muſt render it a deſirable object; about thirty acres of it is rich meadow land, now under graſs, and a conſiderable quantity more can be made at a trifling expence; fiſh, oyſters and wildfowl, can be had in great abundance. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately, and a clear and indiſputable title made to the premiſes.

Alſo may be purchaſed, three hundred acres of valuable land adjoining the above, which has every advantage of valuable meadows;—the improvements are, two tenants houſes and two tobacco houſes. Title clear and poſſeſſion given inſtantly. Theſe tracts will be ſold ſeparate, if required, or together, as may ſuit the purchaſer. On application to the ſubſcriber the neceſſary information will be given.

RICHARD CHEW.

Herring Bay, September 21, 1797.

By virtue of an order from the worſhipful the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, on the twentieth day of October next,

PART of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of houſehold furniture, horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, alſo ſome ſmall grain. The terms of ſale will be as follow, all property purchaſed under ten pounds the caſh to be paid, all over that ſum bond with good and ſufficient ſecurity will be required, payable in ſix months from the day of ſale.

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Adminiſtratrix of WILLIAM.

September 25, 1797.

NOTICE,

THAT the LEVY COURT of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the third Tueſday in October next, at the city of Annapolis, to ſettle the accounts with the preſent ſupervifors of the public roads, and appoint conſtables and ſupervifors of the public roads for the enſuing year.

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk.
Levy Court A. A. county.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that ſhe intends to petition the general aſſemby of this ſtate, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act empowering the juſtices of Saint-Mary's county to levy a ſum of money for the ſupport of her daughter Deborah Davis, who is now a cripple on her hands.

MARGARET DAVIS.

NOTICE,

I INTEND to petition the next General Aſſembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay. TOWNLEY YATES.

Charles county, September 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, praying an act to authoriſe the levy court of Saint-Mary's county, to aſſeſs annually a ſum of money on the ſaid county, for the ſupport of Bennet Thompſon, who is rendered unable to maintain himſelf.

September 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

I SHALL petition the next general aſſembly for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ALEXANDER A. LESLIE.

Prince-George's county, September 23, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for a divorce from his wife.

WILLIAM BARROLL.

September 18, 1797.

ALL perſons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more earneſtly requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances. Thoſe whoſe accounts are more than twelve months ſtanding, it is hoped, will pay particular attention to this requeſt, as no apology will be neceſſary for compulſory meaſures ſhould they refuſe or neglect to comply with it.

FREDERICK GREEN.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the ſouth ſide of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about ſix or ſeven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the ſaid land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, ſpars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the above land may be informed of its ſituation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premiſes by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate poſſeſſion will be given, with an indiſputable title. P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

For SALE,

On the ſecond day of November next,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Iſland, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is ſituated immediately oppoſite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy, and commands a very extenſive view of the Cheſapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The ſoil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements conſiſt of a good frame dwelling houſe, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houſes, a very convenient cow houſe, two ſtables, a granary, carriage houſe, and every other neceſſary building that the accommodation of a family could poſſibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogſheads of cider, and ſeveral hundred buſhels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of conſiderable induſtry and taſte has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are ſeveral acres covered with locuſt and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houſes are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There will be ſeeded for the benefit of the purchaſer from ſixty to ſeventy buſhels of wheat. The terms of ſale will be, one fifth of the purchaſe money paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the firſt of January, 1798, and the reſidue in four annual payments. Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be exacted from the purchaſer, and an indiſputable title will be given him by the

DEVISEES under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

On the ſame day will be offered for ſale,

A very valuable ſtock belonging to the above farm. The ſtock conſiſt of ſeveral good plough horſes, two pair of oxen, a large herd of cattle, an extenſive flock of ſheep, and a number of hogs. Alſo will be ſold, a variety of houſehold furniture, and all the farming and planting utenſils that were uſed in cultivating the above place. Caſh will be expected for all purchaſes under ten pounds, and above that ſum bonds with good ſecurity in all caſes will be required, payable in ſix months from the day of ſale. The property will be diſpoſed of by the

EXECUTORS under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

Auguſt 16, 1797.

REED's FARM.

On Wedneſday the twenty fifth day of October next, if fair, otherwiſe the firſt fair day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, adjoining the town of Nottingham, I ſhall offer to the higheſt bidder,

THAT ſo much celebrated tract of LAND, called REED's FARM, (the property of the late Mr. FIELDER BOWIE) ſuppoſed to contain 341 acres: Alſo all that other tract of land, which the ſaid Bowie purchaſed of a certain Robert Hooker, adjoining the farm, and eſtimated at 100 acres, more or leſs. One third of the purchaſe money *in caſh*, and the purchaſer's bond, with good ſecurity, payable in twelve months from the aforeſaid 25th day of October, for the reſt; but no conveyance given until the debt be fully and completely diſcharged; *are the terms of ſale.*

THOMAS CONTEE BOWIE, Truſtee under a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 15, 1797.

For SALE,

At Strawberry-Hill,

Near Annapolis,

FOUR HORSES, ſix milch cows, two heifers, and four calves of this year; alſo two boats, one of which is as good as new, being made in Baltimore in the month of May.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on Saturday the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt, a negro woman by the name of SALL, who ſays that ſhe belongs to a Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKER, of Loudon county, ſtate of Virginia, ſhe appears to be about five or ſix and twenty years of age, middling tall, and ſtout made; her cloathing a black hat, white linen ſhift and petticoat, and calico jacket. Her maſter or miſtreſs is deſired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or ſhe will be ſold for her priſon fees and other expences, according to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 6, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber is compelled by neceſſity to give notice, that he intends to petition the legiſlature, at the next ſeſſion, to paſs an act of inſolvency in his favour, as he is utterly incapable of paying his debts.

WILLIAM WINSTANDLEY.

September 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

MANY great misfortunes which I have lately ſuſtained, compel me very reluctantly, to give notice, that I ſhall apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to liberate me from debts, which I am at preſent unable to pay.

SAMUEL MAYNARD.

Herring Bay, Auguſt 28, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

STEPHEN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 3, 1797.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extenſive aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſelected in the moſt careful manner; alſo GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for ſale, at their ſtore, on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or on a ſhort credit to their punctual cuſtomers. They return their ſincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their conſtant cuſtomers, for paſt favours, and hope by their ſtrict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All thoſe who are indebted to them by bond or note of conſiderable time ſtanding, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame, and thoſe who are in arrearages on open account of more than twelve months ſtanding, are hereby required to cloſe them by paying up the ſame, or giving bond or note, with approved ſecurity, if required. Thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt may expect that ſuits will commence againſt them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 29, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland to releaſe him from debts he is unable to pay.

S. T. DYSON.

September 18, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's farm, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on Wedneſday, the 5th inſtant, two ſlaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a ſtreight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of ſix feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowiſh complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the uſe of tools in almoſt any works; ſaws well at the whip ſaw, about thirty years of age, when he ſpeaks quick he ſtammers a little in his ſpeech. TOM, a ſtout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a compleat hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dreſs at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is ſuppoſed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furniſhed with paſſes from others, they will not be at a loſs for them, but upon proper examination may be diſcovered to be forged. Theſe people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and ſecuring the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, ſo that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any perſon apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yeſterday morning, and is endeavouring to croſs the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware ſtate, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably faſt; he is very black, and ſtoops a little, briſk and active, rather ſpare, but well proportioned, uncommonly ſlim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a ſmall ſpace betwixt his two upper fore teeth, eaſily diſcovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifeſts confuſion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make ſome ſtay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horſe rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his miſconduct ſince he belonged to me, having always been ſpared by his fair promiſes and amendment for ſome time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of ſtealing from his fellow ſervants, and twice in a ſhort time has he broke my ſtore room, and apprehending that he could be ſpared no longer, has made his eſcape. The above reward, a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he ſhall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.